be worsted in any negotiations with the republic concerning the North African country. Subsequent events, however, have shown that Crispi was not altogether wrong. France has begun a gigantic scheme for emi-gration to Tunis, which, if carried out, will soon place more Frenchmen than Italians in the country, thus seriously changing the spirit of the treaty as understood by the former foreign rulers.

CO TO A CENTRAL

E BEER

If it is true, as reported, that "every day thousands of persons are dying from starvation in the central provinces of India," the Friends and Foes of the Newly Apeituation in that country must be similar to those described in history's pages from which we turn away in horror. It has been known for some months that famine was impending in India because the crops failed for want of rain, but this is the first information we have had that the distress has mation we have had that the distress has reached a stage of wholesale fatality. It may be noted as a sign of the times that the news appears to have created no sensation in England. That wealthy and ostentationsly philanthropic country is the guardian of India, and morally responsible for its condition. If there is sto-vation in that country it is England's business in relieve of politics involved in the appearance of the last there are no recovery of any thore.

scoking to improve the condition of the peopie. A degree has been issued abolishing slavery, and the French commander has set himself to the task of suppressing brigand-age, opening the chief trade routes, intro-ducing a system of local government in rural communities, and seeking to promote education, especially instruction in the French language. Schoolmasters have been ordered to bring to the notice of the governor general the pupils who make the most rapid progress in French, so that they may be appointed to office, and it is said that this action has had the effect of largely increasing the number of pupils of French school-ruseters, and of drawing away a large number of students from the English schools. Thus France has succeeded in doing two She has stimulated the desire for officeholding, which seems to be as natural to the Hovas as it is to more civilized peoples, and she is succeeding in lessening the influence which England has so long enjoyed on the island. When the character of the resources of Madagascar is considered this, of itself, is a considerable gain.

Emperor William's dueling decree is step backward. Heretofore, dueling in the German army has been technically an offense, although the emperor's approval of it has prevented any punishment to the duellsts. Now, however, it is to be recognized, and a court, in the guise of a council of honor, is to give it official sanction, pro-vided it is conducted under certain regulations, which, of course, will give it legat sanction. Under this decree, dueling can no longer have the excuse of a hasty encounter in hot blood, because that is expressly prohibited. It must be deliberately arranged for, and be conducted on what may be called business principles. This is the way civili-zation retrogrades under the rule of a sovereign too fond of militarism.

#### MIRTH IN RHYME.

Cincinnati Enquirer. Here's to the man proud of his wealth, But careful of his tin; He often blows about his dust, But never blows it in.

Detroit Journal. The glided youth substantially With other glided goods will class; Veneer of gold, thin; underneath Some vastly cheaper stuff, like brass.

Ye timid bachelors, exult, For leap year comes no more, With all its dangers and its risks, Till 1994.

Cincinnati Tribune. He filled the stove with gasoline, And with the house was blown up, But did he mind? Ah, no; 'twas not The first time he'd been blown up!

Kansas City World, Poor Lot's wife turned to salt, alast Her fate was most unkind; No doubt she only wished to see How hung her skirt behind.

Chicago Record, Dear, downy snowflakes fill the sky— We love them on the wing; But when they fall and pile up high, That's quite another taing.

Detroit Journal. Pris writ in the book of destiny

That there shall survive but the few and fit,
Yet those condomned to the straps to cling
May tramp on the feet of those who sit.

Washington Star. How hard it is to tell if fortune's face Will smile on worth or greet it with frown! lidle boy slides lightly o'er the place Where grownup cautiousness slips and falls

### THE POSTER GIRL.

New York Herald. Bho is quite the very newest, the most re-cent up to date, The Aubrey Beardsley maiden, slim and With her hair blue china fashion, like lady on a plate, And a hint of indigestion in her eye, Her gown of cut esthetic, and her arm a trifle tean, Shoulders sloping from a figure rather

You can tell her in a minute when she comes upon the scene,
And poses like a poster on the wall.

For she always takes a corner, with a cushlon and a palm
A shaded light, or tapers burning low:
Her voice is low and pensive, and her manner sweetly calm;
All the eligible men she seems to know.
She talks of "Art" and "Literature" and
"Musical Affairs."
Or poses with her lips above a rose.
And even when she's flirting with a fellow
on the stairs
She never seems to lose the poster pose!

She never seems to lose the poster pose!

She's a yellow book creation, with an odor of Broadway. A Gibson girl adorned in newer form. And while you dream of her by night and think of her all day. Your foolish heart she'll carry off by

storm. But like every other woman, as perhaps you may have guessed. She is human when her hair gets out of

And when you're making love to her, she's just like all the rest,
A simple little humbur Poster girl!



Stoecker's Kid did not keep his good Pesolutions long after the first-he's at it again-and is as happy as ever-there's lots more just like him-and they're all smoking "The Stoecker"-the best five cent cigar ever sold-bought-or smoked -good as some so-called ten cent cigarsdealers sell it-but if you can't get it of your dealer you can always get it herethen we'll see your dealer-a 10 cent smoke for 5 cents.

> W. F. STOECKER. 1404 DOUGLAS.

CASE OF THE FEDERAL JUDGE

Confirmation of McHugh a Matter of Deep Interest Just Now.

NEBRASKA LAWYERS AT WASHINGTON

pointed Judge Watching the Matter and Waiting for Monday's Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 - (Special Tele-

gram.)-Whether by accident or design a

It, but there are no reports of any move-ment to that end in either government or Magoon of Lincoln and others, all impinging or Magoon of Lincoln and others, all impinging ment to that end in either government, private circles. It would be a vast undertaking to feed the starving millions of india, and private philanthropy may well despair of it, but this is the day of great enterprises, and surely no worther one could be found. ness men favoring the confirmation of Judge While it would be difficult to justify the McHugh, who for the last five weeks has conquest of Madagascar by France any more | held court in the place occupied by the late than the seizure of territories in Africa by Judge Dundy. Mr. Sheehan brings with Great Britain and Germany, it must be con- him the endorsement of the Board of Trade fensed that the conquerors of the island are of Omaha and Commercial club favoring the confirmation of Judge McHugh, and the out ome of the situation is as hard today t anticipate as it was six week's ago. ments are working both for confirmation and against which in good time will show their relative strength. Senator Thurston is today uncommitted but desires the fullest Senate Bill Favorably Reported to information that will lead him as a member of the judiciary committee to move in the premises. Senator Allen, as senior senator from Nebraska, must also be considered, and his position is as yet undefined, so far as There have been many can be known. rumors as to Senator Allen's position in regard to the matter. To one faction, it is alleged, he has promised that he would By a vote of 8 to 4 the committee decided to antagonize Judge Mclaugh's confirmation. To report favorably the bill to the house. Those incoln friends of that gentleman he is re-uted to have said that he would remain of Iowa, Ray of New York, Broderick of diescent, and it is pretty hard to say in Kansas, Updegraff of Iowa, Gillett of Massa-Lincoln friends of that gentleman he is re-puted to have said that he would remain which camp the senator will land eventually. Without quoting any one, information is brought from Nebraska that the bar of the state and the business men are largely in favor of Judge McHugh's confirmation, solities is strange and conditions may be uch that confirmation will be held up until McKinley assumes office, when another man of the politics of the judge who is dead, will be nominated for the office.

RULES FOR FOREIGN EXHIBITS. Representative Mercer, who is pushing ex position matters wherever he can, had a long talk with the customs - division of the Treasury department today in reference to the promulgation of rules and regulations affecting the imports of exhibits to the Transmississippi and International Exposition, Mr mississippi and International Exposition. Mr. and landing parties. Gradually the exercises Mercer urged immediate action and after have been enlarged in scope as the officers a long talk the treasury people agreed to and men gained in proficiency and became The have regulations printed in ten days. representative from the Second was given to understand that the same rules would obtain as governed the exhibits at Chicago and Atlanta.

Senator Allen today designated Colonel Frank E. Moores of Omaha and Colonel W. F. Cody of North Platte as personal aides has been designated chief marshal of the inaugural parade. Nebraska will be represented on the McKinley reception commit tee by Senators Allen and Thurston, and crew will participate either as a blockader its ability to secura. Its debt from the Representatives Mercer and Strode.

In a poll of the Nebraska members upon the Pacific roads funding bill it has been found that in all probability every member will vote against the measure on the ground that the bill gives less recompense to the ground ing the eligible lists for mechanics in the government than the Relliy bill. Meikle-john is expected in the city tomorrow, but where he will be found is not known. Iowa will divide, northern members voting against the bill, and southern members for it. Kan-sas will vote in all probability 7 to 1 against sidered in place of the usual detailed ex-

tients, who desire to secure clear titles to their lands, which they bought of Rinchart & Freeze of Columbus, O. The property in entroversy, originally government land, wa secured by the Midland Railroad company under the internal improvement grant, and disposed of by the company to eastern capitalists, among whom were the defendants Rinebart & Freeze. They sold their in-terests to plaintiff, Dewece and others, but the land office refused to grant Saline count holders clear titles, so suit was brought for recovery. The case will be argued before the supreme court next week. G. M. Lam pertson of Lincoln, counsel for defendants s expected to arrive here tomorrow.

Timothy E. Carpenter of Desmet, S. D. has been appointed a railway mail clerk. W. H. Alexander of Omaha is at the

L. Royse has been appointed postmaster at Brownville, Neb., vice A. Mooney, removed. F. J. Kuchera succeeds H. E. Kingsley in the same capacity at Spur, Butler county,

RESTRICTIONS ON CATTLE IMPORTS.

Efforts to Have the English Regula-tions Modified. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- President Cleve land today sent to the house of representatives a letter transmitting information in ply all the information desired in the missing reply to the inquiry of the house as to what | treasury documents. had been done by the State department to carry out the provisions in the last agricultural appropriation bill for negotiations with Great Britain to secure the abrogation or modification of the regulations requiring the slaughter of cattle from the United States at the port of entry. The accompanying report of the secretary of state and the let-

ters accompanying the negotiations are very interesting. Secretary Olney's report says the correspondence submitted shows that inependently of the direction of congress the State department from time to 1890, on representations made by the secre tary of agriculture, has endeavored to secure the removal of the restrictions placed upon American live cattle by the British govern-

Mr. Olney adds that as these represents

tions contained all the information possessed by the Department of Agriculture, that department did not consider it necessary to draft any special correspondence. The sec retary of state reports also that the Britis law makes slaughter at the port of entry permanent after January 1, 1897. The letters begin with those of Mr. Blaine to the United States minister at London, saying that the restrictions against American cattle should be modified. Mr. Lincoln's interviews with Joseph Salighury are set forth at views with Lord Salksbury are set forth at length. The letters of Secretaries Rusk, John W. Foster, Morton and Olney carry the correspondence down to the present time and show the condition of efforts made by them and the United States representatives in London, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. White (the latter being in charge of efforts to secure modifications of the English laws.) The correspondence brings out no additional substantial phases to those made known pending the negotiations, and shows that the British restrictions continue because of the fears expressed by British officials that infection may result from a free introduction of American cattle.

MEMBERS OF THE CARINET DINE Cleveland Entertains the Individuals

of His Official Family. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-The series of state dinners given annually by the presi dent at the white house began last night net. Ex-Secretaries Smith and Birsell, both of whom resigned as members of the inet of this administration, were among the guests. The dinner was served in the state lining room, which was fragrant with the wealth of floral decorations. The Marine and furnished the music.
Those present included the following: The

president and Mrs. Cleveland, the vice president and Mrs. Stevenson, the secretary of state and Mrs. Oiney, the secretary of the treasury and Mrs. Caritale, the secretary of war and Mrs. Lamont, the attorney general and Mrs. Harmon, the postmaster general

and Mrs. Wilson, the secretary of the navy and Miss Herbert, the secretary of the in-terior and Mrs. Francis, the secretary of agriculture and Miss Morton, the speaker of the house and Mrs. Reed, Senator and Mrs. Vilas, Senator Hale, Representative George Harrison and Mrs. Harrison, Hon. Charles Fairchild and Mrs. Fairchild, Hon. Wilson S. Bissell and Mrs. Bissell, Hon. Hoke
Smith, Mrs. Don M. Dickinson, President
Patton of Princeton university, Miss Alice
OLD MEASURE BETTER FOR GOVERNMENT Lee and Mrs. Perrine.

THAT MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Language of the Bill to Be Introduced by Chandler. WASHINGTON, Jan. S.—Senator Chandle. has practically made a canvaca of the renate on the proposition for an international con ference on silver and concludes that there will be no opposition worth the name. Still until it is accepted by the republican caucus, as the committee was instructed to repor The language of the bill is

substanticity as follows:

That whenever the president of the United States shall, after March 4, 18cf, determine that the United States should be represented at any international conference, called either by the United States or the government of some object country with a view to secure internationally a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money, by means of a common ratio between those metals, with free mintage at such ratio, the United States shall be represented at such conference by five or more delegates to be selected by the president. For the compensation of Sald delegates, together with all reasonable exsubstantielly as follows: or more delegates to be selected by the president. For the compensation of said delegates, together with all reasonable expenses connected therewith, to be approved by the secretary of state, including the proportion to be paid by the United States of the joint expenses of such conference, the sum of \$100,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated. It is understood that the republican caucus in formally deather worth the red to formally decide upon the bill will be held

next week.

the House. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The bill limiting the power of judges to punish for contempt of court, by Mr. Ray of New York, framed as a substitute for the bill passed by the senate last session, was acted upon favorably by the house committee on judiclary today. chusetts, Connolly of Illinois, Burton of Misouri; democrats, Miles of Maryland. Those voting against: Republicans, Baker of New Hampshire; democrats, Culberson of Texas, Terry of Arkansas, Dearmond of Missouri. The provisions for the substitute were published heretofore.

To Blockade Charleston. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The people of Charleston, S. C., and vicinity are promised a novel winter entertainment. Secretary Herbert, after consultation with Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, has decided to allow the admiral to undertake the blockade of Charleston Heretofore the squadron maneuvers have not gone beyond target practice, fleet signaling better acquainted with the qualities of their respective ships and now Secretary Herbert of the fine winter climate and the availa-bility of Hampton Roads and Port Royal, S. as bases for the blockading fleet. The

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The civil service commission has fixed the dates for completthe bill. Hepburn of Iowa made a most telling speech in favor of the measure and counteracted somewhat the attack of Grove Johnson of California.

Charles E. Magoon of Lincoln is here in the interests of a number of Saline county register of eligibles then. Subsequent the applications received prior to June 1 and January 1 of each year.

Investigating the Dauntless Case. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The secretary of the treasury has received a telegram from the collector of customs at Jacksonville. Fla. stating that the suspected filibuster, the Dauntless, had returned to port, and its offi-cors had represented that it had been on a wrecking expedition, and now asked for clearance for Neuvitas, Cuba, with a cargo of arms and other munitions of war. The collector asked for instructions, and in reoly the secretary told the collector to make full report of the case of the Dauntless Until this report is received, which may take everal days, clearance papers will be with

Copies of Missing Papers Found. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- Copies of the papers involving about \$4,000,000 in the Pacific roads subsidy act, which are missing from the Tressury department, have been found to be on file at the Interior depart ment. Copies are now being made for out mission to the senate in accordance wit he recent resolution calling on Secretary Francis for information. The papers form a statement of account forwarded in 1886 by Commissioner of Railroads Johnson and sur

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- Since the deadlock in the committee on commerce over which one of the two projects for a Hawaiian cable was the more meritorious, the general question of the Pacific cable has been held in abeyance. It is understood that an effort toward action will now be made and thai General Wagner Swayne of New York will appear before the house commerce committee next Tuesday to present a new proposition in behalf of the Spalding company.

Favorable Report on Two Bridges. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The house com nittee on commerce today voted to report favorably bills for a bridge across the columbia river in Evans county, Washing ton, by the Columbia & Red Mountain Rail way company, and a bridge across, the Monongahela in Allegheny county, Pennayl vania, by the Union Railroad company.

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-Today's state nent of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$230,023,339; gold eserve, \$138,624,814.



Omaha is never behind the times ow she's got her necktie party-and with that given to the members of the cab- Cahn pulls the string-whole strings of neckties-all the latest and most novel designs and shapes-neckties that we had on hand January first and don't wan next week-it's all our stock-none re served-at one price of 50c each-one or a hundred-same price-you can have a necktle party of your own now-at only

ALBERT CAHN, 1322 FARNAM

OPPOSE THE FUNDING BILL

House of Representatives Raises Numerous Objections.

Opponents Maintain that It Places Additional Claims Ahead of the Government Lien with no Corresponding Advantages.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-The house resumed the debate on the Pacific railroad the bill will not be introduced in the senate funding bill immediately after the reading of the journal. Mr. Payne, republican of New York, occupied the chair.

Mr. Patterson, democrat of Tennessee member of the committee, opened the debate today with a half hour's speech in favor of the measure. He briefly recounted the reasons which led him to support the bill. The sentimental side of the question, which made the projectors of the Pacific roads great public benefactors in that they opened up a vast wilderness he utterly disregarded just as he did the view that they were public robbers. It was useless to discuss wrongs, he raid, which had no standing in the courts. The truth was that the government loaned its bonds to the projectors upon security which the United States accepted. The projectors occupied no trust relation to the government. The second mortgage held by the government covered 2,293 miles. Each mile carried an indobtedness of \$53,545. "I confess," said he, "that my face is set like flint against the governmental control of these roads" (Applauss) in conclu-

of these roads." (Applause.) In conclusion he said he believed the bill presenter the best bargain the government could make Harrison, democrat of Alabama, another member of the committee, followed in op-nosition to the bill. He believed that the time for action had come, but he could not subscribe to the remedy proposed in the pending measure because it was too liberal the company. The proposition made by the Union Pacific to the government was much better than that in this bill. The Union Pacific was in a better position to pay than the Central Pacific was. Why should they be placed on the same footing.
Mr. Harrison also opposed the Bell substi-tute on the ground that the roads could no comply with its provisions. One was too liberal and the other was too stringent. He proposed a substitute which would create a commission consisting of the secretary of the treasury, secretary of the interior and the attorney general, with the full power to sottle the indebtadness of all the bond-aided railroads. In support of this substitute he urged that congress did not and could not obtain the information necessary for an equitable settlement. Second, that the sion could conduct a settlement in a busi-ness-like way to much better advantage than the government could by passing a hard and

RECOURSE AGAINST OFFICIALS. Mr. Boatner of Louisiana antagonized the respective ships and now Secretary Herbert bill. He insisted that the government to-has become satisfied of the practicability of day, by virtue of the Thurman act, had a undertaking a regular blockade. Charleston lies on all the property of the road and was selected as the objective point because that it obtained no additional security by the pending bill. He declared that the govern-ment was not a helpless creditor of an in-solvent deltor. The government could not Relate as personal aides eneral Horzee Porter, who led chief marshal of the Nebraska will be represented expending upon the ability of the navy yard people to get the ships ready. Every the entire debt. He declared that the government had a right, after it had exhausted to the ships that can be supplied with a strength of the ships that can be supplied with a strength of the ships that can be supplied with a strength of the ships that can be supplied with a strength of the ships that can be supplied with a strength of the ships that can be supplied with a strength of the ships that can be supplied with a strength of the ships that can be supplied with a strength of the ships that can be supplied with a strength of the ships that can be supplied with a strength of the ships that can be supplied with a strength of the ships that can be supplied with a strength of the ships that can be supplied with a strength of the ships that can be supplied with a strength of the ships that can be supplied with a ship Civil Service Examination by Mail. despoiled them. The supreme court had held that the United States had that right so egon as the roads defaulted. They had no defaulted. He favored a settlement, he sail but he never would vote for a measure which would cut off the right of the govern ment to proceed against the defaulting directors and officers of the roads who had enriched themselves at the expense of these properties. He wanted it distinctly under-stood that he did not think the funding bill would give these men a quit claim. "Is it not the real purpose of the owners of the Southern Pacific?" asked Mr. Ma-

guire.
"It is, in my opinion, the prime motive of more interested in relieving themselves of this liability than in settling the rights of the United States.'

democrat of Virginia, opposing the bill, asserted that this bill rallways was bound up in the defeat of the constituted the profest proposition from the pending bill. That was why its opponents standpoint of the government ever sub-mitted to congress. Two years ago, he said, the Union Pacific reorganization commilice offered a proposition twice as good as

In analyzing the bill he said it would push \$45,000,000 of securities ahead of the government lien. The idea that the govern lien at present was worthless was ridiculous. Certainly no one contended that the govern-ment's mortgage was not anterior to the tock of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific, yet the stock of the former, of a face value of \$63,000,000, sold on the market yesterday for \$10, and that of the Central

"The stock of the Union Pacific," interrupted Mr. Powers, "Is subject to an as-"So much the better for my argument, replied Mr. Swanson. "If it was not subject to the assessment it would be worth \$25.

Pass this bill and the next day it will be Mr. McCall, republican of Massachusetts. to whom ten minutes was yielded, opposed the measure and directed most of that time to a refutation of the claim that the United States at present had no lien on the Omaha

Mr. Powers interrupted to insist that the supreme court had decided the lien of the government only extended to the portions of the road actually sided. Continuing, Mr. McCall said he did not agree with much of the invective against these roads. He thought that there should be a settlement, but the terms of the bill

were too liberal. He argued to of interest should be 3 per cent. He argued that the rate Mr. Wheeler, democrat of Alabama, said he wanted the government to settle on the best terms to be obtained. He was ready to accept Mr Harrison's commission scheme or a lump sum as proposed by the secretary

ASSAILS SUTRO AND HEARST.

Mr. Johnson, republican of California, a member of the committee, and the only

member in favor of the bill, made a characteristic speech of twenty minutes in its advocacy. He ridiculed the scarecrow which was always pushed into the horizon when ever a scheme for the adjustment of the railroad debta was proposed. fact that the projecters of the roads had made noney was something some members could not forget. Everybody wanted to make money. What would those who denounced Huatington have done if they had had the building of the roads?
"If Mayor Sutro and that Hearst," whom he applied an opprobrious adjective

had built those roads; they would not only have made money, they would have bankrupted the government itself.
"Suppose the projectors did make money. the question with us as members and cus odians of the government's interest is, 'How shall we get the government's money back?"

Mr. Johnson denounced the ex-members who were "lobbying" on the floor against the bill. He then proceeded to argue that it was idle to insist that the roads should pay more interest than they were able to. In-dividually, Mr. Johnson said, he would be willing to entirely wipe out the debta of hose roads because that would be to the it terests of the state of California. If the roads did not have to pay this debt, they could reduce their rates. But looking at the nterests of the government, this bill should be passed. He declared with much feeling that there was not a member from California, except possibly Mr. Powers, who, if he touid express his measure. He said they were all afraid of a newspaper of San Francisco. All this ful mination against the bill, he said, was du to Adolph Sutro and William R. Hearst. The mention of those names was sufficient to arouse the pent-up ire in Mr. Johnson's nature and he proceeded to pour out the vials of his wrath on them. Mr. Johnson is al-

ways a vigorous talker, inclined to use

strong diction, but the members who sat listening to him were not prepared for the philippic which he launched. He detailed Mr. Hearst's connection with the San Franisco Examiner and how he had built up that paper, and said that the people of Cali-fornia admired it. He said they were sus-picious at first and knew that Mr. Hearst was erratic in his conduct. He then made insimulions and allegations against Mr. insimuations and allegations against Mr. Hearst's personal habits, but added that the people believed he was honest.

HEARST ROUNDLY SCORED. This was followed by more sensational charges and vituperative language. "And that is the man," he said, "that has created all this furors in California." with his paper. The paper had made carica-tures of the house, the chairman of the commission, Mr. Powers, and the honored speaker. "I will not speak for myself," he said, "because I can get reasonably even with

this man before I get through. He said that Mr. Hearst had issued his edlet that any man who dared favor the funding bill "shall be driven from public life and be ruined in private life and shall be d sgraced before the people and the gods.

When Mr. Johnson concluded his speechthere was an ominous silence on the floor Arnold of Pennsylvania made a brick sch for the measure, but the house was buzzing with the sensation created by the California orator. When Mr. Arnold fin ished Mr. Cooper, republican of Wisconsin one of the strongest foca of the Pacific bill, now as in the past, took the floor. About the first words apoken from his lips intensified the altuation

"In view of what has been said by the gentleman from California." he said, "in view of the exhibition which we saw here, as I think one of the most disgraceful known in the annals of the legislative history of the United States—the attacking of a man absent from his place, in a manner known only to cowards, blackening his name, ruin-ing it (if it were in the power of the gentle-man from California to ruin anybody who has ever had any reputation at all) to the best of his ability—I feel it proper for me to say at least a few words."

WORDS THAT BURN. Mr. Cooper then paid a high tribute to Mr. Hearst and the hard work he has done to build up his papers, and declared that he did not think that anything he had done entitled a member to attack him as the ger tleman from California had done. M coper turned to Mr. Johnson and continued "Let the galled jade wince. The gentleman was in a republican district. He holdly championed the funding bill, and he is bur-ied under a majority of 5,000. The gentle mae from New York, whom he so infamously and willfully maligned, is not the one respon sible for his defeat; it is the knowledge the people of the state of California have that the power of the Southern Pacific Railroad company, whom the gentleman from California presumes to be championing here on the floor in the face of the people, has been used to their detriment. They know of the manner in which the corporation for years past treated the people of that

"The people of California have been treated more shamefully by this corporation than United States has been treated by any other corporation, either railroad or otherwise They have destroyed or crippled enterprises they have destroyed the business of indi hey have destroyed the business of indi-iduals, they have dictated to the merchants now they should conduct their business, Im osed hardships upon farmers, business men nerchants, dry goods men, tumbermen, mer chants in every class of business, and made to feel their heavy hand all those who undertook to ship their freight in opposition to the company. The republican party repudiated the funding bill. Why? Because it did not want to aid the tyranny of the Southern Pacific over the taxpayers of California."

Mr. Cooper then calmed down and proeeded with his argument. Throughout his ceply to Mr. Johnson the latter sat quietly n his reat at the rear of the hall. He made no response. The sensational incident grow-ing out of Mr. Johnson's attack almost drowned interest in the debate. Mr. Ariold, republican of Pennsylvania, followed in favor of the bill, and Mesars, Parker, republican of New Jersey, Bell populist of colorado, against it.

Mr. Hepburn, republican of Iowa, sup ported the measure in an extended argumen as the only solution of the problem at this juncture. With regard to the California opposition to the bill he said the antagonis there was against any settlement that did not predicate the government ownership and operation of the roads. He took up some of the statements made in the course of the de-'The owners of these colessal fortunes are utterly without foundation, and said was those irresponsible statements which clouded the issues and created much of the opposition to the measure,

He argued that government ownership were insistent. This was to be made the entering wedge. The members from Cali-forsia, he said, made no disguise of their purpose in desiring to heat the bill, and b predicted that if they were successful th people of California would suffer the wors disappointment. If we took the road with cut terminals, raid he, we would, as a condition precedent, have to pay \$61,000,000. the amount of the first mortgage, and then we would have a road which could be built for less than the discharge of the first mort-

At 5 o'clock, at the conclusion of Mr. Her burn's remarks, the house took a receis until 8 o'clock, the evening session being devoted to private pension bills.

NEITHER PARTY WAS SATISFIED. Millionaire Miner and His Wife Agree to a Separation.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8 .- W. C. Creede the millionaire miner, after whom the town of Creede, Colo., is named, and his wife, have separated and agreed to dissolve at once, as far as possible without legal process, the marital bonds. A stipulation was drawn up and signed several days ago by which Mrs. Creede accepted \$200,000 cash in hand and surrendered all further claim upon her husband, at the same time voluntarily withdrawing from his home in this city. After the necessary period of time has elapsed Mr. Creede will institute legal proceedings and begin suit for absolute divorce on the grounds of desertion, that being part of the agreement. Mr. Creede gave as a reason for the separation that he and his wife were uncon a separation was courted by both.

Uprising Against Pardons. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8 .- As a result of the popular clamor against the action of ex-Governor Upham in pardening a number of natorious life prisoners during the closing days of his administration, one of the first acts of the legislature, which meets next week, will be to submit an amendment to the constitution taking the paraoning power from the governor and vesting it in a board Governor Scofield is strongly in favor of the reform and will recommend it in his mes

sage to the legislature.

There's lots of talk about our framing a new charter for Omaha-but it hasn't created near the excitement we haveframing pictures-every man to his own business-and framing is part of oursknow just how to do it so that you'll be pleased with the work-then we've got more styles of mouldings for you to select from than you ever saw in one place before-we frame so much we can cut the price in about half.

> A. HOSPE, JR., 1513 DOUGLAS.

# MIRACLES IN MEDICINE.

## The Wondertul Progress Made Within the Past Few Years.

### He cald that Mr. Hearst had intimidated the people and created terrorism among them Diseases that Our Mothers Thought Incurable Now Cured by Paine's Celery Compound.

timate the importance of recent advances n medicine and surgery.

or germ diseases, and more important still, the extended use of Paine's celery compound in the treatment of the many diseases that strike" by brain, nerves or stomach, induced arise from a faulty or impaired nervous by the lowering of the general health.

This class of allments causes more suffer ing and earlier deaths than all others, and that is why so much public prominence was at once given to Paine's celery compound when its discovery was first annou ced by Prof. Phelps of Dartmouth college. The rapid and sure way that Paine's celery

eyes of this wonder-working quarter of the entury.

well comes from a better understanding of the natural causes of disease.

It is difficult, almost impossible, to over- monices all, is understood today as never any such perves exist. They do not know in medicine and surgery.

In surgery there is the application of the body that every other part does not inX-ray in determining complicated fractures. In medicine there is the serum treatment sympathy is familiarly illustrated by headsches, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness and dyspepsia is a "sympathetic

> People who think to get rid of these troubles by some medicine that disregards the general health of the body are on the wrong track. In getting such diseases as neuralgia and rheumatism out of the system Paine's celery compound proceeds at once to restore a normal appetite and regulate the nerves, as the foundation for build-

ing up the health and vigor.
It regulates the bowels without delay, and compound cures neuralgia, rheumatism and it sees to it that the poisonous humors that nervous debility is marvelous even in the eyes of this wonder-working nuarter of the cases, are given a ready outlet. On this basis of purified blood and regulated nerves Ancient miracles were converge to natural the permanent cure of every form of blood laws, whereas the remarkable power of diseases, such as eczema, salt rheum, bad Palno's celery compound to make people complexion is new assured by this really wonderful remedy. If the reader of this is not in perfect

That wonderful set of nerves known as the health let him simply try a first bottle of 'sympathetic nervous system," that knits Paine's celery compound and carefully note very part of the body together and har-I the results.

### MORE DUTY ON GLASSWARE house accepted the bill as it came from the

Schedules Presented to the Committee on Ways and Means.

WORKMEN SAY PRESENT RATE IS TOO LOW

ost of Finished Product, Principally Labor and Reduced Prices, Due

to Competition, Come Out

of the Laborer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The schedule of the tariff including earthenware, glassware, marble and stone brought fewer business men to the ways and means committee than had the other schedules considered this week. F. W. Walker of Beaver Falls spoke, asking for a restoration of specific duties. On the tiles now paying 25 per cent he recomnended 10 cents per square foot or 4 cents a ound; on those now paying 40 per cent, 20

There was a large delegation of glass lowers, representing the workmen of the United States, in the committee room. For them Louis Arrington of Alton, Ill., ancounced that they desired the re-enactment of the McKinley rates. Edgar A. Gard of Streator, Iii., read a

cents a square foot or 6 cents a pound.

statement describing the demoralization of the glass bottle blowers' business, brought about by the Wilson act. Under the Mc-Kinley act the business had increased threefold, while with the improved methods of manufacture the prices had fallen 20 per cent. Under the Wilson law prices of botties had decreased from 17 to 40 per cent and the lose had fallen mainly on the workmen of the country, whose wages had been of labor increased almost beyond human endurance. The chief item of cost in the pro-duction of lattles was labor, and with free ottles the foreign makers could undersel he home producers. He recommended that he bottles in which wines, liquors and niperal waters were imported should pay the same duty levied on empty bottles, well as the duties on the contents. nanufacturers had demanded a 30 per cent reduction in wages, but through the ganization the blowers had been able resist that demand. Wages in the best times averaged \$3 a day and the mortality among the blowers was great, the average age at death being 38 years. The maximum wages of blowers was \$10 a day, but they could no cure work throughout the year. The mimiium earnings were about \$8 a week. In response to a question by Mr. Turner

he speaker said that the question of wager ours and apprentices was arranged by arbi-ation. The number of apprentices was imited to one-third the number of journey The chief official of the organization of

flint and lime glass workers, W. J. Smith of Pittsburg, asked for a tariff which would secure the manufacture of the American used goods by American workmen. The capi-tal invested in the industry in the United States was \$20,000,000, the annual production of about the same value and the number of workmen employed 40,000. In the fiscal cear 1893 the American production had fallen off 29 per cent, while the importations had been 3,605,000 articles.

RATES OF DUTY ASKED. The competitors of the United States were England, France, Germany, Belgium and Australia, particularly Australia or Bohemia. Comparisons of labor cost on lamp chimneys were given. An excellent example was Argand chimneys, on which the foreign labor cost was 6 cents a dozen, American labor cost 28 cents, importers selling them in New York for 20 cents. The worker asked higher rates than had been given in any previous bill. The rates asked were On articles of glassware or crystal molded or cast in molds, not gilded or decorated, cents per pound, equal to 60 per cent ac valorem, present rate 40 per cent; on glass ware, crystal or opal blown with or a mold, cut, stained, engraved or otherwise ornamented, 6 cents a pound, equal to 95 per cent ad valorem.

M. E. Dorflinger presented a peculation. It the month convict many the Glass Manufacturers' association. It asks specific instead of ad valorem duties all the prisons of the state, and today Frederick specific instead of "blanks" of 10 cents a pound erick Hoffman, a prisoner here, while decrease of "blanks" of 10 cents a pound erick Hoffman, a prisoner here, while decrease of the state of the M. E. Dorflinger presented a petition from for a rate of "blanks" of 10 cents a pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. The factories in the United States, he said, employ 2,000 men and have an annual production of \$2.000,000. The wages in the United States are \$18 a week; in Germany, \$8; Belgium, \$5. Attention was called to the cyll of agents in the United States for foreign houses, through n systematic undervaluation was prac-

L. Bodine of Philadelphia spoke for manufacturers of cylinder window glara and green and flint bottling glaza. He represented that half of the manufacturers in the United States were today bankrupt, although they would not admit it, as a result of the Wilson law. Without protection they could not continue to do business with the Ameri can rate of wages, EMPLOYED ON REDUCED TIME.

E. J. Whitehead of Trenton declared that not more than one-third of the Trenton oper-ctives had been employed during the past two years, and those on reduced time. Rates equivalent to the McKinley scale were desirable. E. A. Stevenson of East Liver pool, O., told a similar story in answer to a question from Mr. Grosvenor. He said the workers received as fair a share of the profits of the business under the Wilson lav hey had under the McKiniey law. He said that unless something was done for work-men their condition would be terrible, and concluded: "I will say on my own responsioillity, and for those I represent, such a tariff is not given the manufacturer as will enable them to pay fair wages. I fear for the future of the republican party." Congressman Taylor of Ohio, who repre-sents McKinley's old district, spoke as an expert on potteries. Incidentally he re marked that the senators in charge of th Wilson bill had promised that if a stelle the a pending among the potters was settled the rates would be advanced to 40 per cenon plain and 45 per cent on decorated wares. The strike was settled, but the senators were unable to keep the promise, because the

senate without amending it in conference. Mr. Taylor showed that the government had received \$3,000,000 more in revenue from the small importations while the McKinley law was in force than from the large Importa-tions under the Wilson law. He spoke at length of the competition of Japan, where potter's wages were 25 cents a day, and de-clared that a capital of \$100,000,000 invested in Japan would capture the markets of the world, and drive the rest of the world to barbarism or protection. By way of il-lustration he exhibited samples of cups and saucers of Japanese make sold in New York at \$2.50 a dozen, the decorating of which would cost that sum if done by Americans. Mr. McMillin csked if there was not a combination of potters fixing prices and discounts. To this Mr. Taylor responded that the price lists agreed on discounts but that their agreement was a rope of sand binding no one. Under any duty the home competition would be sufficient to keep prices to a reasonable level. Seven-eighths of the capital invested in Limoges was prac-tically American capital, and seven-eighths of the product came to America consigned at whatever rates the interested partics

Mr. McMillin seked Mr. Taylor to give the names of parties consigning wares to them-selves. Mr. Taylor replied that the matter was one of common knowledge.

SPECIFIC RATES PROPOSED. Mr. Tawney added that the investigation made by the committee last winter had shows the facts to be as Mr. Taylor stated them Specific rates was the remedy Mr. Taylor proposed. A request for leave to file a written statement was made by Mr. Arthur C. Wiggin, secretary and treasurer of the New England Crockery association, but the committee insisted that he should speak and put him through a cross-examination.

"Are you an importer?"
The reply was in the offirmative, and Mr. Dingley said: "Let that be entered in the

Replying to Mr. McMillin's questions, Mr. Wiggin said that he knew of among the potters by the fact that all agents made the same prices and discounts. "Are not the discounts larger to large than to small ones?" caked Mr. McMillin.

"Are not large discounts given on large mantities by all dealers?" asked Mr. Payne.

Frank C. Partridge of Rutland, Vt., formerly solicitor of the State department and minister to Venezuela, presented a state-ment agreed upon by all brunches of the marble business, the importers and produc-ers. He explained that it was the first time the various interests ever had been able to agree upon a tariff. Protestion was chiefly estrable to shield the American laborer rom Italian competition. Increased duty on

Il classes was asked as follows: Marble in block, rough or square, 80 cents per cubic foct; sawed marble, including slabs over two inches thick, \$1.50 per cubic states over two inches thick, \$1.50 per cubic foot; marble slabs and tilings, not exceeding one inch thick, 15 cents per superficial foot, and if rubbed 20 cents. -When one or two inches 30 cents, not rubbed; 35 cents rubbed. Mosale cubes, marble or stone, 5 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. Manufactures of marble, only or allaborater. So her cubic foot and 50 per cent ad

ster, \$5 per cubic foot and 50 per cent ad D. M. Stewart of Chattanooga caked for a uty per gross on Lava gas jet this. Representative Sorg of Ohio spreared in chalf of the Pasteur-Chamberlain Filter ompany to ask that the glass tubes used filters and not made in this country be out on the free list. The committee then

New Examiner of the Mints. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- Henry M. Clapp of Ohio, stenographer in the office of the secretary of the treasury, has been appointed examiner of the mint at a salary of \$2,599 per annum. Charged with Neglect of Duty,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- Ensign G. T. Coleman, who has been detailed for steel aspection duty at Harrisburg, will be courtmartialed on charges of neglect of duty. Unfounded Report. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The report that

the government intends to prosecute the fill-buster Three Friends and her officers on a charge of piracy is unfounded. Convict Commits Suicide. SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 8 .- On the first of

pressed from lack of employment, threw himself from a gallery, where he was taking exercise, to the floor, seventy-five feet below. It is thought he cannot recover, Hoffman was a printer.



While Drex L. Shooman is being ushred into office at Lincoln his house in limaha keeps on supplying the rising eneration of politicians with the best 1.50 shoe on earth-the kind the boys ike—because they're so comfortable— while the old politicians like to buy them cenuse they are the best wearing shoe ver sold for \$1.50-you've paid \$2.50 for ome shoes that wasn't half so good—pay \$1.50 and get the best.

DREXEL SHOE CO,, 1419 FARNAM STREET